

THE COURTS.
KILLED HIS WIFE.

Trial of George Shefflin, Indicted for Wife Murder—Details of the Tragedy—Insanity from Jealousy the Defence—Only Ten Jurors Obtained—Extra Panel Ordered for To-Day and Probable Speedy Completion of the Trial.

LAW OF EXTRADITION.

The Case of Carl Vogt—Interesting Question of International Law—Writ of Habeas Corpus and Certiorari Served Out—The Matter To Be Argued To-Day.

BUSINESS IN THE OTHER COURTS.

Important to Merchants About Selling Goods—A Virginia Land Owner Who Refused To Be Sold—A Hint to City Marshals—Proceedings in the General Sessions.

The trial of George Shefflin, indicted for the murder of his wife, was commenced yesterday before Judge Brady in the Court of Oyer and Terminer. From a panel of 100 only ten jurors were obtained. An extra panel was ordered for this morning, from which the two remaining jurors will, doubtless, be speedily obtained, and the trial be proceeded with without further delay. It is thought that it will not take over two days to finish the trial.

The case of Carl Vogt, a Prussian, who is charged with having committed murder at Brussels, Belgium, and whose extradition has been demanded by the German government on the ground that there is a law in operation in Prussia for the punishment of subjects of that country who commit crimes in foreign territories, yesterday was before Commissioner Vogt for examination, but the matter went over a week, as counsel for the accused has obtained writs of habeas corpus and certiorari to determine the right of Prussia to demand the extradition of a subject of that country who committed a crime in a foreign territory, and the writs are returnable this morning in the United States Circuit Court.

Judge Smalley was occupied yesterday in the United States Circuit Court in trying a revenue suit—that of the Société des Propriétaires Vignicoles de Cognac, by Greene C. Bronson, against a former collector of this port, to recover an excess of duty levied off a quantity of brandy imported into this city so far back as 1857. The case, which is devoid of features of interest, has not yet concluded.

In the case of Roe and Lockwood, who together have a bill amounting to some \$140,000 against the city for stationery, Judge Barrett, at Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, granted an alternative writ of mandamus against the Comptroller. The writ is returnable on next Monday. The Corporation Counsel stated that he proposed to show that the city was never furnished with the goods set out in the bills of charges, and that the whole thing is a fraud.

Yesterday, in the United States District Court, before Judge Blatchford and a jury, the case of the United States vs. 171 boxes, containing 17,100 cigars, seized at 205 Elm street, in this city, was brought to a conclusion. It was sought to condemn the cigars on the ground that they had not been properly stamped. The claimants of the property were Jose Gonzalez and Gabriel Liebert. There was a verdict for the government, condemning the goods.

Joseph Barnett, who was sentenced on the 15th of March, 1871, to ten years' imprisonment at hard labor for stealing letters from the Post Office, was pardoned yesterday by the President on the recommendation of Mr. Bliss, United States District Attorney, who stated that if the law permitted a lighter sentence it would have been inflicted.

Oscar F. Wainwright, who has been charged, before Commissioner Shields, with giving fraudulent bail in the case of William H. Burke, accused of participation in the alleged "sawdust swindle," waived an examination yesterday, and was held to await the action of the Grand Jury. Bail fixed at \$5,000.

ANOTHER MURDER TRIAL.

The trial of George Shefflin, indicted for the murder of his wife—Particulars of the Alleged Murder—Ten Jurors Obtained—Canvassing the Subject of Free Love—Insanity from Jealousy the Defence.

On the reassembling of the Court of Oyer and Terminer yesterday morning—Judge Brady on the bench—the room was crowded. The case of George Shefflin, indicted for the murder of his wife, had been set down for trial, and this was enough to draw together a large and curious throng, who seem to relish nothing so much as supping on the horrors incidental to a murder trial. Shefflin was brought promptly into Court. He is a large man, and decidedly unprepossessing in his appearance. The facts of the murder.

The offence for which he is indicted is still fresh in the public memory. He and his wife occupied apartments at No. 414 East Eleventh street. The statement is that when the police came to place on the morning of the 14th of January last, they found Mrs. Shefflin lying dead in a pool of blood, and near her the mother of Mr. Shefflin and a sister, in a state of deadly intoxication. On examination Mrs. Shefflin was found to be dead, her skull fractured and her body covered with bruises. Bennett and Clapp speedily tracked the fugitive to his hiding place and arrested him. On his arrest he confessed the crime, and said that he had killed his wife in a fit of jealousy, having found another man in bed with her. On being brought into Court he was given as the reason of his counsel, Mr. William F. Hummel. The defence was represented by District Attorney Phelps and Assistant District Attorney Lyon. The first and last of course.

GETTING A JURY.

This was but a repetition of the preliminary business in most murder trials. Mr. Hummel, who was assisted by Mr. Hummel, questioned the jurors with his accustomed skill and judgment, as also did the counsel for the prosecution. The circumstances of the killing being of the peculiar kind described, Mr. Hummel questioned each one particularly on the subject of their views regarding "free love." The answers of some of the jurors to these questions were of an amusing character and greatly served to relieve this part of the case from the dull tedium that otherwise would have ensued. Such was the readiness of the questioning however, that from the panel of one hundred jurors summoned only ten jurors were obtained. The following are the names of the jurors: William H. Burke, Henry O. Cook, Francis A. Murdoch, Hugh C. Cook, Henry O. Ventworth, Frederick W. Hand, Henry D. Ryder, Henry Klenner, Emil F. Schmidt and Joseph Ewing.

UPON MR. SPARKS, the Clerk, announcing that the panel had been exhausted, Judge Brady expressed his regret that such was the case, as it delayed the progress of the trial. He ordered another panel of 100 for to-day, and meantime cautioned the jurors already obtained against talking about the case or reading anything regarding it in the newspapers, and then adjourned the Court till half-past ten o'clock this morning.

THE PRUSSIAN QUESTION OF EXTRADITION—A Very Nice Treaty of International Law—Writs of Habeas Corpus and Certiorari.

Yesterday the case of Carl Vogt, alias Joseph Stupp, came up before Commissioner Kenneth G. White. The prisoner, it will be remembered, who is claimed to be a Prussian subject, is charged with having committed the crime of murder at Brussels, Belgium. There is a law in existence in Prussia which declares that if a Prussian subject commits a crime

in a foreign territory he may be tried for that offence in the territory where the crime was committed. The latter country has no law to the contrary. The Prussian government has made a demand upon the government of the United States for the extradition of Vogt to Germany, so that he may be tried there for the crime which, it is alleged, he has committed in Belgium. There is no extradition treaty between the United States and Belgium, and hence the government of the latter country could make no application to the United States for the extradition of Vogt that could be attended to by the Secretary of State.

When the case was called yesterday the prisoner, accompanied by some friends, put in an appearance. He was wearing a dark coat and a hat. He was introduced by the counsel for the German government, Mr. Johannes Koenig, the Consul General of Germany, who was also present.

Mr. Kintzing said he was not ready to go on with the examination, as he had that morning made an affidavit in relation to the case, and the court had no right to claim the extradition of the accused under the treaty of 1852, as the treaty provided only for an offence committed within the jurisdiction of Prussia, and this jurisdiction, he maintained, was confined to the territory of Prussia, and the offence charged was committed in this kingdom of Belgium. He expected every moment that Judge Blatchford would grant the writ.

The court then approved of the suggestion of Mr. Kintzing. It was not necessary to go into any lengthy examination of the testimony already introduced, and the case was referred to Judge whether this was a proper case to be brought within the treaty.

The Commissioner said he was perfectly willing that the case should be taken, and then adjourned the case for a week.

Subsequently Judge Blatchford granted in the above case a writ of habeas corpus and certiorari, returnable this morning at eleven o'clock.

BUSINESS IN THE OTHER COURTS.

Important to Merchants About Selling Goods—A Virginia Land Owner Who Refused To Be Sold—A Hint to City Marshals—Proceedings in the General Sessions.

The trial of George Shefflin, indicted for the murder of his wife, was commenced yesterday before Judge Brady in the Court of Oyer and Terminer. From a panel of 100 only ten jurors were obtained. An extra panel was ordered for this morning, from which the two remaining jurors will, doubtless, be speedily obtained, and the trial be proceeded with without further delay. It is thought that it will not take over two days to finish the trial.

The case of Carl Vogt, a Prussian, who is charged with having committed murder at Brussels, Belgium, and whose extradition has been demanded by the German government on the ground that there is a law in operation in Prussia for the punishment of subjects of that country who commit crimes in foreign territories, yesterday was before Commissioner Vogt for examination, but the matter went over a week, as counsel for the accused has obtained writs of habeas corpus and certiorari to determine the right of Prussia to demand the extradition of a subject of that country who committed a crime in a foreign territory, and the writs are returnable this morning in the United States Circuit Court.

Judge Smalley was occupied yesterday in the United States Circuit Court in trying a revenue suit—that of the Société des Propriétaires Vignicoles de Cognac, by Greene C. Bronson, against a former collector of this port, to recover an excess of duty levied off a quantity of brandy imported into this city so far back as 1857. The case, which is devoid of features of interest, has not yet concluded.

In the case of Roe and Lockwood, who together have a bill amounting to some \$140,000 against the city for stationery, Judge Barrett, at Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, granted an alternative writ of mandamus against the Comptroller. The writ is returnable on next Monday. The Corporation Counsel stated that he proposed to show that the city was never furnished with the goods set out in the bills of charges, and that the whole thing is a fraud.

Yesterday, in the United States District Court, before Judge Blatchford and a jury, the case of the United States vs. 171 boxes, containing 17,100 cigars, seized at 205 Elm street, in this city, was brought to a conclusion. It was sought to condemn the cigars on the ground that they had not been properly stamped. The claimants of the property were Jose Gonzalez and Gabriel Liebert. There was a verdict for the government, condemning the goods.

Joseph Barnett, who was sentenced on the 15th of March, 1871, to ten years' imprisonment at hard labor for stealing letters from the Post Office, was pardoned yesterday by the President on the recommendation of Mr. Bliss, United States District Attorney, who stated that if the law permitted a lighter sentence it would have been inflicted.

Oscar F. Wainwright, who has been charged, before Commissioner Shields, with giving fraudulent bail in the case of William H. Burke, accused of participation in the alleged "sawdust swindle," waived an examination yesterday, and was held to await the action of the Grand Jury. Bail fixed at \$5,000.

ANOTHER MURDER TRIAL.

The trial of George Shefflin, indicted for the murder of his wife—Particulars of the Alleged Murder—Ten Jurors Obtained—Canvassing the Subject of Free Love—Insanity from Jealousy the Defence.

On the reassembling of the Court of Oyer and Terminer yesterday morning—Judge Brady on the bench—the room was crowded. The case of George Shefflin, indicted for the murder of his wife, had been set down for trial, and this was enough to draw together a large and curious throng, who seem to relish nothing so much as supping on the horrors incidental to a murder trial. Shefflin was brought promptly into Court. He is a large man, and decidedly unprepossessing in his appearance. The facts of the murder.

The offence for which he is indicted is still fresh in the public memory. He and his wife occupied apartments at No. 414 East Eleventh street. The statement is that when the police came to place on the morning of the 14th of January last, they found Mrs. Shefflin lying dead in a pool of blood, and near her the mother of Mr. Shefflin and a sister, in a state of deadly intoxication. On examination Mrs. Shefflin was found to be dead, her skull fractured and her body covered with bruises. Bennett and Clapp speedily tracked the fugitive to his hiding place and arrested him. On his arrest he confessed the crime, and said that he had killed his wife in a fit of jealousy, having found another man in bed with her. On being brought into Court he was given as the reason of his counsel, Mr. William F. Hummel. The defence was represented by District Attorney Phelps and Assistant District Attorney Lyon. The first and last of course.

GETTING A JURY.

This was but a repetition of the preliminary business in most murder trials. Mr. Hummel, who was assisted by Mr. Hummel, questioned the jurors with his accustomed skill and judgment, as also did the counsel for the prosecution. The circumstances of the killing being of the peculiar kind described, Mr. Hummel questioned each one particularly on the subject of their views regarding "free love." The answers of some of the jurors to these questions were of an amusing character and greatly served to relieve this part of the case from the dull tedium that otherwise would have ensued. Such was the readiness of the questioning however, that from the panel of one hundred jurors summoned only ten jurors were obtained. The following are the names of the jurors: William H. Burke, Henry O. Cook, Francis A. Murdoch, Hugh C. Cook, Henry O. Ventworth, Frederick W. Hand, Henry D. Ryder, Henry Klenner, Emil F. Schmidt and Joseph Ewing.

UPON MR. SPARKS, the Clerk, announcing that the panel had been exhausted, Judge Brady expressed his regret that such was the case, as it delayed the progress of the trial. He ordered another panel of 100 for to-day, and meantime cautioned the jurors already obtained against talking about the case or reading anything regarding it in the newspapers, and then adjourned the Court till half-past ten o'clock this morning.

der in a foreign territory he may be tried for that offence in the territory where the crime was committed. The latter country has no law to the contrary. The Prussian government has made a demand upon the government of the United States for the extradition of Vogt to Germany, so that he may be tried there for the crime which, it is alleged, he has committed in Belgium. There is no extradition treaty between the United States and Belgium, and hence the government of the latter country could make no application to the United States for the extradition of Vogt that could be attended to by the Secretary of State.

When the case was called yesterday the prisoner, accompanied by some friends, put in an appearance. He was wearing a dark coat and a hat. He was introduced by the counsel for the German government, Mr. Johannes Koenig, the Consul General of Germany, who was also present.

Mr. Kintzing said he was not ready to go on with the examination, as he had that morning made an affidavit in relation to the case, and the court had no right to claim the extradition of the accused under the treaty of 1852, as the treaty provided only for an offence committed within the jurisdiction of Prussia, and this jurisdiction, he maintained, was confined to the territory of Prussia, and the offence charged was committed in this kingdom of Belgium. He expected every moment that Judge Blatchford would grant the writ.

The court then approved of the suggestion of Mr. Kintzing. It was not necessary to go into any lengthy examination of the testimony already introduced, and the case was referred to Judge whether this was a proper case to be brought within the treaty.

The Commissioner said he was perfectly willing that the case should be taken, and then adjourned the case for a week.

Subsequently Judge Blatchford granted in the above case a writ of habeas corpus and certiorari, returnable this morning at eleven o'clock.

BUSINESS IN THE OTHER COURTS.

Important to Merchants About Selling Goods—A Virginia Land Owner Who Refused To Be Sold—A Hint to City Marshals—Proceedings in the General Sessions.

The trial of George Shefflin, indicted for the murder of his wife, was commenced yesterday before Judge Brady in the Court of Oyer and Terminer. From a panel of 100 only ten jurors were obtained. An extra panel was ordered for this morning, from which the two remaining jurors will, doubtless, be speedily obtained, and the trial be proceeded with without further delay. It is thought that it will not take over two days to finish the trial.

The case of Carl Vogt, a Prussian, who is charged with having committed murder at Brussels, Belgium, and whose extradition has been demanded by the German government on the ground that there is a law in operation in Prussia for the punishment of subjects of that country who commit crimes in foreign territories, yesterday was before Commissioner Vogt for examination, but the matter went over a week, as counsel for the accused has obtained writs of habeas corpus and certiorari to determine the right of Prussia to demand the extradition of a subject of that country who committed a crime in a foreign territory, and the writs are returnable this morning in the United States Circuit Court.

Judge Smalley was occupied yesterday in the United States Circuit Court in trying a revenue suit—that of the Société des Propriétaires Vignicoles de Cognac, by Greene C. Bronson, against a former collector of this port, to recover an excess of duty levied off a quantity of brandy imported into this city so far back as 1857. The case, which is devoid of features of interest, has not yet concluded.

In the case of Roe and Lockwood, who together have a bill amounting to some \$140,000 against the city for stationery, Judge Barrett, at Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, granted an alternative writ of mandamus against the Comptroller. The writ is returnable on next Monday. The Corporation Counsel stated that he proposed to show that the city was never furnished with the goods set out in the bills of charges, and that the whole thing is a fraud.

Yesterday, in the United States District Court, before Judge Blatchford and a jury, the case of the United States vs. 171 boxes, containing 17,100 cigars, seized at 205 Elm street, in this city, was brought to a conclusion. It was sought to condemn the cigars on the ground that they had not been properly stamped. The claimants of the property were Jose Gonzalez and Gabriel Liebert. There was a verdict for the government, condemning the goods.

Joseph Barnett, who was sentenced on the 15th of March, 1871, to ten years' imprisonment at hard labor for stealing letters from the Post Office, was pardoned yesterday by the President on the recommendation of Mr. Bliss, United States District Attorney, who stated that if the law permitted a lighter sentence it would have been inflicted.

Oscar F. Wainwright, who has been charged, before Commissioner Shields, with giving fraudulent bail in the case of William H. Burke, accused of participation in the alleged "sawdust swindle," waived an examination yesterday, and was held to await the action of the Grand Jury. Bail fixed at \$5,000.

ANOTHER MURDER TRIAL.

The trial of George Shefflin, indicted for the murder of his wife—Particulars of the Alleged Murder—Ten Jurors Obtained—Canvassing the Subject of Free Love—Insanity from Jealousy the Defence.

On the reassembling of the Court of Oyer and Terminer yesterday morning—Judge Brady on the bench—the room was crowded. The case of George Shefflin, indicted for the murder of his wife, had been set down for trial, and this was enough to draw together a large and curious throng, who seem to relish nothing so much as supping on the horrors incidental to a murder trial. Shefflin was brought promptly into Court. He is a large man, and decidedly unprepossessing in his appearance. The facts of the murder.

The offence for which he is indicted is still fresh in the public memory. He and his wife occupied apartments at No. 414 East Eleventh street. The statement is that when the police came to place on the morning of the 14th of January last, they found Mrs. Shefflin lying dead in a pool of blood, and near her the mother of Mr. Shefflin and a sister, in a state of deadly intoxication. On examination Mrs. Shefflin was found to be dead, her skull fractured and her body covered with bruises. Bennett and Clapp speedily tracked the fugitive to his hiding place and arrested him. On his arrest he confessed the crime, and said that he had killed his wife in a fit of jealousy, having found another man in bed with her. On being brought into Court he was given as the reason of his counsel, Mr. William F. Hummel. The defence was represented by District Attorney Phelps and Assistant District Attorney Lyon. The first and last of course.

GETTING A JURY.

This was but a repetition of the preliminary business in most murder trials. Mr. Hummel, who was assisted by Mr. Hummel, questioned the jurors with his accustomed skill and judgment, as also did the counsel for the prosecution. The circumstances of the killing being of the peculiar kind described, Mr. Hummel questioned each one particularly on the subject of their views regarding "free love." The answers of some of the jurors to these questions were of an amusing character and greatly served to relieve this part of the case from the dull tedium that otherwise would have ensued. Such was the readiness of the questioning however, that from the panel of one hundred jurors summoned only ten jurors were obtained. The following are the names of the jurors: William H. Burke, Henry O. Cook, Francis A. Murdoch, Hugh C. Cook, Henry O. Ventworth, Frederick W. Hand, Henry D. Ryder, Henry Klenner, Emil F. Schmidt and Joseph Ewing.

UPON MR. SPARKS, the Clerk, announcing that the panel had been exhausted, Judge Brady expressed his regret that such was the case, as it delayed the progress of the trial. He ordered another panel of 100 for to-day, and meantime cautioned the jurors already obtained against talking about the case or reading anything regarding it in the newspapers, and then adjourned the Court till half-past ten o'clock this morning.

UPON MR. SPARKS, the Clerk, announcing that the panel had been exhausted, Judge Brady expressed his regret that such was the case, as it delayed the progress of the trial. He ordered another panel of 100 for to-day, and meantime cautioned the jurors already obtained against talking about the case or reading anything regarding it in the newspapers, and then adjourned the Court till half-past ten o'clock this morning.

THE FREE INVESTIGATION.

Continued Information as to How Eric Did It.

Legislative Business—Testimony of Hamilton Morris and John V. L. Fryer.

The Free Investigation Committee met in the Court of Appeals at four P. M.

Hamilton Morris was called and sworn, and followed by John V. L. Fryer.

Hamilton Morris was called and sworn, and followed by John V. L. Fryer.

Hamilton Morris was called and sworn, and followed by John V. L. Fryer.

Hamilton Morris was called and sworn, and followed by John V. L. Fryer.

Hamilton Morris was called and sworn, and followed by John V. L. Fryer.

Hamilton Morris was called and sworn, and followed by John V. L. Fryer.

Hamilton Morris was called and sworn, and followed by John V. L. Fryer.

Hamilton Morris was called and sworn, and followed by John V. L. Fryer.

Hamilton Morris was called and sworn, and followed by John V. L. Fryer.

Hamilton Morris was called and sworn, and followed by John V. L. Fryer.

Hamilton Morris was called and sworn, and followed by John V. L. Fryer.

Hamilton Morris was called and sworn, and followed by John V. L. Fryer.

Hamilton Morris was called and sworn, and followed by John V. L. Fryer.

Hamilton Morris was called and sworn, and followed by John V. L. Fryer.

Hamilton Morris was called and sworn, and followed by John V. L. Fryer.

Hamilton Morris was called and sworn, and followed by John V. L. Fryer.

Hamilton Morris was called and sworn, and followed by John V. L. Fryer.

MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS.

Alderman Ottendorfer's Salary.

Ottendorfer, one of the present Aldermen, has declined to receive any salary for the present year.

The Sinking Fund Commission.

Comptroller Green reports the following amounts received yesterday in the City Treasury from various sources of collection, viz:—

Comptroller's Payments.

Horrible Accident in a Church.

A Well-to-do Lunatic.

Mariages and Deaths.

Mariages.

Mariages.

Mariages.

Mariages.

Mariages.

Mariages.

Mariages.

Mariages.

Mariages.

Mariages.

Mariages.

Mariages.